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Minor Events of the Week in a Brief Form. HARRY CHARLES AND CHARLES HARRY CONTRACTOR

#### Through the Mountains.

Anderson, Special.-It was learned here that a party of engineers were at work at Walhalla yesterday surveying the line of the Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia Railway company The engineers started from Walhalla yesterday morning, and are working their way in the direction of Anderson. They are expected to reach the city within a week.

This is the reilroad that is being

promoted by Mr. W. B. Frink of Cld-cago and Mr. M. Skinner of Blue Ridge, Ga. Mr. Skinner is in charge of the engineer corps now at Walhalia. These gentlemen, with several of their associates, were in Anderson some months ago. They declared at that time that the read would be built from Knoxville to this city, and altimately to the sea. They seemed to be very sanguine about it, but did not make public any of their plans for financing the enterprise. The company has secured a charter in Georgia, but has not yet done so in this State.

#### Million Dollar Investment,

Blacksburg, Special.—A called meeting of the directors of the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company was held at the company's offices at Chero-kee Falis last week. The full board was present, composed of the following gentlemen: P. J. Steey, S. Ross and J. A. Carroll, Gaffney; J. C. Plout P. Roberts, Cherokee Falis; John F. Wilson, Gastenia; M. Faulk-ner, King's Creek, and J. F. Wallace and S. M. McNeel, Vorkville, The special object of the meeting was to take steps preliminary to the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 13th of May to increase the capital stock of the company to \$1,000,000. with a further view to enlarging and building up their dam across Broad river and building another cotton mill at the site of the old Cherokee Ford Iron works, one of the finest water powers and most eligible locations for manufacturing enterprise in the

#### State News Items.

In the court of common pleas at Charleston Monday Judge Watts issued an order requiring a negro lawyer named Twine to show cause why he should not be debarred from practice in the courts for improfessional conduct. The attention of the court was called to Twine's methods in the recent presentment of the grand jury. It was che Aid that Twine had endeavor-

swear that the overseer of the terrapin farm had stolen the turtles. Twine will have to show cruse at the opening of the next term of the court and if he cannot satisfactorily defend himself defend himself

The United States training ship Buffalo has left Bert Royal navai sia- John Stevens, a young man living in tion for New York with about 700 men. including apprendices, sensen and matthe Sethoard. Mr. Stevens, John Matines. All of these affiliated with diphtion and Prof. E. C. Coker, superintensitheria symptoms have relevered. About given short far load's and left for their Major entered the haliding and found respective holds. The experience of unmistakable signs of breadle is a the Buffalo has demonstrated the fact | Kerosene had been poured all over the that Port Royal is a good place at floor. A very strong wind was blowwhich to quarantine an affected erevwhere, under execul medical treatment living in the neighborhood.

There are no new developments whatever in the big sair for \$52,900 against the Spartan Mills and a similar suit against the Benument Manufacturing Co., of Spattanburg. The hearing will take place next Tuesday in Newberry. There was a report current Tuesday that a compromise might be effected but this is denied positively by the aftorneys interested.

Wednesday night about 12 o'clock Annie Dixon, a colored girl about 16 years of age living in Epartanburg, notified the police that she had been assaulted by a white man, who afterwards made his excape. The deed, she alleges, happened near the roller mills on the C. & W. C. railway in that city. The man has not been arrested.

J. M. Cantey, the assistant secretary of the State Fair Association, says that the fair will come at a most satisfactory time, Oct. 30. It follows the one at Raleigh, N. C., and precedes the Georgia State Fair. Parties heading southward with their side shows will have a continuous line of big fairs from the grain country, where the fairs begin the latter part of August, to the cotton belt, where the fairs are arranged to follow each other in nice

The winter season at Aiken is about over and the northern people are turning their faces And their belongings homeward. The fine stables of Mr. Whitney at Aiken will be proken up and the horses sent back to New York. They will be shipped by express and a special train will be run to carry this valuable consignment. The 35 splendid horses will be stabled in the cars with particular care,

Col. William Elliott, of Beaufort, received the following report as the result of the examinations for the Annapolis midshipman's scholarship, held in Charleston on Saturday; Geo. C. Logan, principal; W. M. Bostock, Beau-fort, first alernate; Theodore C. Heyward, Beaufort, second alternate; Edward M. Gaffney, Charleston, third alternate. There were eight competitors. Gen. T. W. Carwile, commander of the South Carolina division, United Confederate Veterans, Wednesday night sent the invitation asking the veterans to assemble in Columbia in May for their annual reunion.

The Hampton Memorial commission of which Senator C. S. McCall is chairman, met Wednesday night in the Supreme Court room in Columbia. The commission plans for the raising of sufficient money to make the state appropriation of \$10,000 available.

#### MUCH DISSATISFACTION.

Claimed That National Government Is Not Acting Fairly.

The State of South Carolina has lost already several hundred dollars on account of the seizures by the revenue officers of contraband liquors in storege at the dispensary. During the fiscal year 1902 the government took from the State 1,166 gallons of confiscated stuff—the reason assigned for the second seizure being that the government has a prior claim. There were less than 200 gallens taken from the State dispensary in the first six menths of the year, and the increasing activity of the federal officers has wor-

led the dispensary authorities. The total amount of seizures of whiskey, rum and brandy made by the constables during that fiscal year was 8,000 barrels. The part taken by the evenue officers was more than 10 per ent., and at least \$2,000 in value. The proportion of seizures made by the revenue officers has increased greatly within the last three months, and it appears now that at least one-half of the seizures made by constables must the government, be turned over te whose agent, Mr. Trumbo, is ordered to inspect all the contraband brought to the State dispensary.

The revenue officers have taken packages ranging in quantity from a gallon jug to a 50-gallon barrel, and sometimes dozens of bottles encased in drums and barrels are taken from the

The commissioner, Mr. H. H. Crum, hinks this in unfair to the State, and nas made a request for the return of the contraband captured by and belonging to the State. The government should be interested in no liquors on which the revenue has been paid.

Mr. W. W. Harris, the constabulary lerk, who is in charge of the contraand room at the dispeasary, says that it has been his understanding that all goods seized by the State in packages of less than five gallons would be presumed to have been tax-paid unless the centrary should be proved, the burden of proof being on the federal government instead of on the State as is now the case.

The constables had instructions to ship all spirits in the packages in which they had found them so that the United States gauger at the dis-pensary could the better judge whether the goods were subject to selzure by the deral government.

The dispensary people have lived p to the agreement, but I think that the federal officers have not. When goods in bottles packed 100 or 200 pottles in a box or barrel are seized, we claim that each bottle should constiute a package and not the barrel." The attorney general will present the matter to the revenue commissiener at Washington as soon as he has recovered sufficiently from his recent

attack of the grip.

Graded School Burned, by fire at 2 o'clock Friday morning. The engineer of an 'outgoing freight train on the Scaboard Air Line was the first to see the flames. He gave the fire signal, which at once awakened Greenwood, who has been a if eman on ent of the graded schools, were the first to arrive. Prof. Coker and Me signs of lacendia ism. ng and some alarm was felt by those building had been almost completely surned down before a weak hydrant tream was thrown on. The fire fightas worked hard though they had little backing in the way of a department. There is no doubt in the world as to the origin of the fire. It was sethaving been started with a goodly lot of kerosene oil. Oil was used to such in extent that it could be detected by the odor even at some distance.

### Mr Fant Killed

Santue, Special.-Rodger, son of Superintendent Fant and nephew of Maj. Fant, was killed by Brown Rodgers, colored, at 9 o'clock. Brown Rodgers is a mulatto about 5 feet 6 inches high and weighs about 150 pounds. The killing occurred at the nouse of a negress. Fant was on the

point of entering the house when the negro fired two shots from within, either of which would have been sufficient to produce death. The first shot took effect in the left breast and pierced the heart, the second entered the back of the neck at the base of the skull. Fant died instantly. murderer fled and at last accounts had not been captured, though a diligent search is being prosecuted by the citizens and officers. Rodgers is about 25 years old and wears a slight mustache.

## Further Datails.

Anderson, Special .- Mr. Charley Milford, a well known young farmer of Marion township in this country, met a tragic death Friday night. He had been in the city during the day, and while here purchased a bill of fertilizers and attended to other business. He started for his home late in the afternoon on his wagon, on which he had a load of 15 sacks of guano. He lived on a plantation belonging to Mr. Bailey Drake and in going to his home across the place he drove over a plantation road. The road entered the public highway over a rather steep grade and in making the turn the wagon went down a deep descent. In going down the grade Mr. Milford was thrown from the wagon to the road bed and both wheels pasted over his body, inflicting injuries which caused almost instant death. Coroner Banister held an Inquest and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mr. Milford was a prosperous and idustrious citizen, and the news of his tragic death was quite a shock to his many friends. He was about 33 years old and leaves a wife and several children.

## BANK CLERK SHORT.

Will Be Prosecuted by the United States.

HELD UNDER ARREST IN ATLANTA

Hallman Sims, a Trusted Employe of the Gate City National Bank, Charged Heavy Defalcations.

Atlanta, Special.-G. Hallman Sims, collection clerk for the Capital City National Bank, has been placed under arrest by United States Deputy Marshal Scott, upon a warrant sworn out lary of War, who said: by President Speer, of the bank, charging Sims with embezzling a sum now held at the Piedmont Hotel by the deputy marshal. He refuses to talk about the affair.

The first suspicion of a shortage in Sims' accounts arose Saturday, Expert accountants immediately began work on the books and it was soon disclosed that large sums had been abstracted at various times, extending back several years. The warrant was then sworn out by the president of the bank. Sims had been in the service of the bank for 8 years and was considered one of their most trusted employes. He moved in exclusive circles of Atlanta society and was a young man of fashion.

Prominent outside bankers have made a thorough examination of the bank's condition and have given out a signed statement that it is absolutely safe. A portion of the defalca-tion is covered by Sims' bond and he also owns some property, which will be turned over to the bank. The direc-tors state that the amount of the de-falcation has already been charged to undivided profits, National Bank Examiner Desausseure also states that the bank is in no danger, Sims, who has admitted his guilt, will be prosecuted by the United States government. He is unmarried and is the son of Thos. L. Sims, a prominent merchant of Kirkwood, one of Atlanta's

#### Wabash Strike Over.

Louis, Special .- After four months of controversy between the employes of the Wabash road and the officials of that system, during which leaked out as the result of a legal at one time a strike was imminent and dispute over two life insurance poliwas prevented only by an injunction restraining th employes from vacating their posts, and which injunction was ences were finally adjusted and the Greenwood, Special-The Greenwood | controversy satisfactorily settled, Offigraded school building was destroyed cials of the brotherhoods representing cellent rate of interest, and they the employes declare the settlement is satisfactory and is a sweeping victory for organized labor. The Wabash officials declare that all differences with the employes have been finally terminated in a satisfactory manner and that their future relations in all prooability will be most harmonious. The following are the main points enbraced in the settlement: Twelve per cent, increase for conductors, brakemen and baggage men it, the passenger services and 15 per cent, for conductors and brakemen in the freight service over the rates which existed January 1, 1902, west of the Mississippi river. For the firemen, increases were granted on the Canadian lines in accordance with the Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central, On the lines in the United States material increases and improvements in working conditions were granted the firemen. East of the Mississippi river the rates will be brought up to this standard when competing lines in the same territory shall grant similar increases. The yardmen received a substantial increase, varying in different localities. There is an entire revision of rules applying to all classes of train service. This was the main bone of contention and was granted in its entirety.

## In Hands of Receiver,

Akron, O., Special.-The plant of the Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, was, late Saturday, placed in the haugs of a reciver, en application of Ton. George B. Crouse, president of the company, He and H. P. Meintosh, of Cleveland, were appointed receivers. The liabili ties are placed at \$1,800,000 with assets exceeding that amount.

### To Discuss Heavy Subjects.

Philadelphia, Special.-The seventh annual meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science will be held in this city on Friday and Saturday, April 17 and 18. The general topic for discussion will be "The United States and Latin America." and men prominent in diplomatic circles, both in this country and in Latin America, will speak on the relations of the United States to South and Central America. The policy of the United States in Conflicts Between Europe and Latin America," is one topic to be discussed and will result in consideration of the Venezuelan question.

### Will Get Increase.

Denver, Special .- Subject to the approval of General Manager Harding, an agreement has been reached between Manager Edson, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The new schedule gives the passenger conductors and trainmen an approximate increase in wages of 12 cent, and freight men an increase of 15 per cent.

#### DEDICATION OF MONUMENTS.

Clany Confederate Veterans Attend-Governor Durbin Makes Speech,

Shiloh Battlefield, Special, Indiana ledicated and presented to the govgrament Monday, the 22 monuments erected at a cost of \$25,000 in honor of the 22 regiments that State had in the battle of Shiloh, Two special trains and a flect of passenger boats brought 600 people from Indianapolis this morning, General Lew Wallace presided at the dedicatory exercises. The monuments were presented to the State by Colonel James Wright, of the Indiana commission, which has had charge of the crection. Covernor Durbin presented the monument to the

government and they were accepted by

Wm. Carry Sanger, Assistant Secre-

"The Federal government, in geoeptestimated at nearly \$94,000. Sims is keeping fresh in the memory of the people a record of the deeds which they commemorate. In creating and keep ing these national parks, the country is not merely perpetuating the fame of brave men, it is not only emphasizing the fact that a united country thinks with pride of the valor of all the heroes who fought in that great struggle, but President of the United States." it is putting into visible form the condetion of the people that examples of brave and faithfu! performance of duty should be ever honored throughout our land. We should never forget the lessons of the war, but imperient ly learned if we think of them as only helping us to bear ourselves bravely in the face of an armed enemy. In imes of peace there are battles to b effect of which upon the destiny of mankind are as far-reaching as the results of an armed conflict. Honor, cour ge, integrity, devotion to principle nd the faithful performance of duty

> sacrifice are to the success of a fightg army. The national commission was repreented by Cotonel Josiah Patterson, of demphis, Tenn. Governor Frazer, of enaessee, was represented by General Gordon, of Memphis, Senator Albert 1. Beveridge, of Indiana, made the principal speech.

ve just as essential to the greatnes

a free people as courage and self-

#### Arthur Pennell, Defaulter.

Buffalo, Special.—The Commercial publishes a story in which it is alleged that Arthur R. Pennell, who was killed in an automobile accident on March 10th, was a defaulter to the extent of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The story, The Commercial says, cies, and is to the effect that Pennell induced friends who had known his family and the family of his wife, to place money in his hands for investdissolved last Wednesday, the diffect ment, He acted, in fact, as their finanwould send him money. which was sent to him for invest ment, it is alleged, he when interest payments fell due he made the payments out of his own Wallace Thayer, who was actorney and inclamac riend, is referred to by the paper a ties, but that he had no proof of any such wrong-doing.

Incidentally, it has been learned that Pennell made provision for the payment to Mrs. Edwin L. Umrdick several thousand dellars out of his life insurance. Pennett carried over \$200,000 life insurance, in order The Commercial says, that after his death the Eastern estates to which he had defaulted might recorp the losses which they had sustained through rim, in his will Pennell named as ad ministrator of his estate, his brother J. Frederick Pennell, He left to his administrator sealed instructions that upon his death he should make good in full our of his estate lesses which had been sustained through his defalcations.

The Commercial adds that Pennell self in front of a train at Peekskill REMEDIES FOR A PORTION OF and to make it appear that his death was an accident. He stopped off at l Peekskill on the way from New York with the intention of committing sulcide in that way, but his nerve failed him. Recently he told the story of the Peekskill incident himself, During the Pan-American Exposition be sought for days for an opportunity to commit suicide in a reann: that would make it appear accidental. He had an idea that he could be run over in some way while at the exposition, but be never could nerve himself up to the point where he could throw himself under a train or drop under the wheels of a trolley car.

### Negro Lynched,

Turner, colored, was lynched at Warren. Ark., for an attempted assault on Mrs. W. H. Necley, a white woman. This attempt occurred last Friday and the negro was arrested Saturday and taken before Mrs. Neely. who positively identified him. Shortly after midnight a mob broke into the jail and, taking Turner out, strung him to a limb in front of the cour house. Turner denied his guilt to the last. The body of the negro was left for the coroner, who cut it down this forenoon and held an inquest, which developed that the lynching was at the hands of unknown parties.

### Sallors Desert.

Norfolk, Special.-At police headquarters here it was stated that Captain Thomas, of the receiving ship Franklin, now under quarantine, on account of diphtheria, had notified the police to arrest and hold all sailors from that vessel found in Norfolk." The police say that between 50 and 100 sailors described the ship on acclarly as regards the great business site. count of the quarantine.

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Meets With Great Ovations at All Stopping Places.

A BIG SPEECH IN MILWAUKEE,

He Addresses the Wisconsin Legislature and Afterwards Speaks to a Much Larger Audience.

Milwankee, Special, — President Reosevelt was the guest of the Mil-wankee Merchants' and Manufactur-Association at a banquet at Plankington House Friday night, the occasion being the climax of the day The President sat in the centre of a ing these monuments, becomes charged long table with other guests of honor, At his immediate right, sat United States Senator Quarles, while E. A. Wadhams, president of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers Assoiation and toastmaster of the oceasion was scated at his left. After the anguet had been served. Toastmaster Wadhams introduced President Rooseyelt who responded to the toast "The President took occasion to give his views on the subject of trusts.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech in part fol-

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of those great corporations which are popularly, although rather vaguely, known as trusts; dealing mostly with fought and victories to be won, the what has actually been accomplished in the way of legislation and in the way of enforcement of legislation during the past eighteen months, the period covering the two sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, At the outset I shall ask you to remember that I do not approach the subject tion which had been organized under either from the standpoint of those who speak of themselves as anti-trust or anti-corporation people, nor yet business in California—and against a from the standpoint of those who are ond of denying the existence of evils in the trusts, or who apparently pro-ceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do

DESTRUCTION OF BIG CORPORA-TIONS NOT DESIRED. I think I speak for the great majority of the American people when I say that we are not in the least against wealth as such, whether individual or corporate; that we merely desire to see any abuse of corporate or combined wealth corrected and remedied; that we do not desire the abolition or destruction of big corporations, but, o nthe contrary, recognize them as being in many cases efficient economic instruments, the results of in inevitable process of economic evolution, and only desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may cial agent. He would inform them of some good investment which he had good. We should be false to the historic principles of our government if we discriminated, either by legisla-tion or administration, either for or against a man of either his wealth or his poverty. There is no proper place in our society either for the rich man who uses the power conferred by his riches to enable him to oppress and wrang his neighbors, nor yet for the demogagie agitator who, instead of at saying he had suspected pregnant tacking abuses as all abuses abould be attacked wherever found, attracks property, altacks prosperity, attacks on of wealth, as such, whether they good or bad, attacks corporations whether they do well or ill, and in a spirit of ignorant rancov, to overwhich rest our national well-being.

throw the very foundations upon In consequence of the extraordinary industrial changes of the last halfcentury and notably of the last two or three decandes, changes due mainly to the rapidity and complexity of our industrial growth, we are confronted with problems which in their present shape were unknown to our fathers. Our great prosperity with its recompanying concentration of popuation and of wealth, its extreme specialication of faculties, and its develop- wisely, and with confidence, await the ment of giant industrial leaders, has brought much good and some had contemplated suicide for two and it is as foolsh to ignore the good as wilfully to blind ourselves to the and it is as foolsh to ignore the good of the laws which have recently been

THE EVIL. The evil has been partly in inevitable accompaniment of the social changes, and where this is the case it can be exceed neither by law or by the administration of the law, the only emedy lying in the slow change of character and of conomic environment. But for a portion of the evil, at least, we think that remedies can be found. We know well the danger of faire remedies, and we are against all dolont, radical and unwise change, But we believe that by proceeding slowly, yet resolutely, with good sense and moderation, and also with a firm determination not to be ewerved from our course either by foorish clamor or by any base or smister influence, we Little Rock, Ark., Special .- John can accomplish much for the betterment of conditions

FORMER SPEECHES RECALLED. Nearly two years ago, speaking at the State Fair in Minecsota, I said: "It is probably true that the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring our people, but as an incident to the conferring of great benealts upon the community, and this, no matter what may have been the conscious purpose of those amassing them. There is but the seantlest justification for most of the entery against the men of wealth as such; and it ought to be unnecessary to state that any appeal which directly or indirectly leads to suspicion and batted among ourselves, which tends to limit opportunity, and therefore to shut the door of success against poor men of talent, and, finally, which entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence, is an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship. Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or go down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the State, and if necessary the nation, has got to

possess the right of supervision and

control as regards the great corpora-

tions which are its creatures; particu-

combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, se that it may be invoked if the need Last fall in speaking at Cincinnati

Last tail in speaking at Cincinnati I said: "The necessary supervision and control in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trusts, must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim in the first place to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the povernment the full knowledge which is the essential tor satisfactory action. Then when this knowledge-one of the essential fea-tures of which is proper publicity-has been gained, what turther steps of any been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with that system, was dissolved Wednesday in a decision handed down by Judge of power to deal with the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what should and can be done in the matter. We need additional power, and we need knowledge . . . Such legis-lation—whether obtainable now or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment - should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making publie, both to the government authorities and to the people at large, the essential facts in which the public is con-cerned. This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in doubt but the subject of fleree controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would

light of day is a deterrent to wronk-SUIT AGAINST THE FEDERAL SALT COMPANY.

doing.

cure some very grave evils, for the

In November, 1902, the Attorney Jeneral directed that a bill for an injunction he filed in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt Company—a corporathe laws of an Eastern State, but had its main office and principal place of number of other companies and perfons constituting what was known as the salt trust. These injunctions were to restrain the execution of certain contracts between the Federal Salt Company and the other defendants, by which the latter agreed neither to import, buy, or sell salt, except from and to the Federal Salt Company, and not to engage or assist in the production of salt west of the Mississippi river during the continuance of such contracts. As the result of these agreements the price of salt had been advanced about 400 per cent. A temporary injunction order was obtained, which the defendants asked the court to modify on the ground that the antitrust law had no application to contracts for purchases and sales within a State. The Circuit Court overruled this contention and sustained the government's position. This practically concluded the case, and it is under-stood that in consequence the Federal Salt Company is about to be dissolved that no further contest will

made. A SUCCESSFUL EFFORT. The above is a brief outline of the most important steps, legislative and administrative, taken during the past eighteen greaths in the direction of soliving, so far as at present it seems practicable by national legislation or dinipistration to solve, what we call the trust problem. They represent a sum of very substantial achievement. They represent a successful effort to devise any apply real remedies; an effort which so far succeeded because it was made not only with resolute perpose and determination, but also in a spirit of common sense and justice, as far removed as possible from rancor, hysteria, and unworthy demagogic appeal. In the same spirit the laws will ontinue to be enforced. he legislation recently enacted effective, but in my judgment it was inpractiable to attempt more. Nothing of value is to be attempted ascless agitation for radical and extreme legislation. The people may results which are reasonably to be expecied from the impartial enforcement placed upon the statute books. Legis lation of a general and indiscriminate character would be sure to fail, either because it would involve all interests n a common ruin, or because it wonie not really reach any evil. We have endeavored to provide a discriminating adaptation of the remedy to the ALLEGED REMEDIESTOO DRASTIC

cated are of the unpleasantly drastic ope which seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously futile that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seriously or as being advanced in good faith. High among the latter I place the effort to reach the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, put an end to the prosperity of the trusts putting an end to the prosperity of the nation; but the price for such action seems high. The alternative is to do exactly what has been done during the life of the Congress which has just closed—that is, to endeavor, not to destroy corporations, but to regulate them with a view of doing away with whatever is of evil in them and of making them subscrive the public use. the law is not to be administered in the interest of the poor man as such, nor yet in the interest of the rich man as such, but in the interest of the lawabiding man, rich or poor. We are no more against organizations of capital than against organizations of labor We welcome both, demanding only that each shall do right and shall remember its duty to the republic. Such i course, we consider not merely a benefit to the poor man. We do no man an injustice when we require him to obey the law. On the contrary, if he is a man whose safety and well-being depend in a peguliar degree upon the existence of the spirit of law and erder, we are rendering him the greatat service when we require him to b himself an exemplar of that spirit,

Many of the alleged remedies advo-

Practically half the population of Wales is to be found in Glamorgah-

Judge Adams Withdraws His Famous Restraining Order

WABASH MEN MAY NOW STRIKE

The Court Finds the Statement That the flen Are Satisfied is Not to Be Credited.

St. Louis, Special.-The infunction saued March 3, by Judgo Elmer B. Mams, of the United States district ourt, at the instance of the Wabash Railroad officials to restvain the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Adams, a week after the hearing of arguments for and against the removai of the legal obstacle.

While no one will express an opinion as to the next probable give on either side, remarks dropped indicate that every effort will be made to effect a settlement and avert a strike. But it a settlement shall not be effected, the understanding seems to be general that a strike is sure to result. At Wabach headquarters it was stated that amicable adjustment of the controversy is hoped for. The same senti-ment was expressed at the hotels, where are quartered the few representatives of the officials of the trainment. and firemen now in the city. Counset for both sides spent the afternoon in conference, but no agreement reached.

Judge Adams announced that court would be in session and retain jurisdiction of the case, if desired, so that in the event of any molestation of or interference with, inter-State commerce or the mail service, all its lawful powers may be invoked to restrain the same, with the confident assurance that they will be fearlessly and effectively exercised.

The temporary injunction was granted by Judge Adams on allegations made by officials of the Wabash system that the defendants were conspiring to interfere with inter-State traftie and in the transmission of United States mails, Judge Adams in his decision says the provisional restraining order was made without notice to the defendants, under the stress of the facts disclosed by the bill and fully authorized by section 718, Re-vised Statutes of the United States, and was imperatively demanded by the general principles of equity jurisprudence recognized and enforced in many similar cases in the United States and England, and many authorities warranting the provisional restraining order in question in cases of conspiracies to interfere with inter-State com-merce and otherwise are cited in support of this last proposition.

Within the time allowed by the restraining order the defendants duly appeared and filed their sworn answer, denying the alleged conspiracy in all its phases and particularly denying any urbose to interfere with inter-State commerce or the mails of the United States, and especially denying that the employes were satisfied with wages and conditions of their service and denving the practice of any and all coercion or false representations to bring about a strike; avering that the only purpose of the present defendants in consenting to a strike was to better the condition of their members who were in the employment of the railroad by the exercise of their undoubted right to peacefully withdraw from such service until such time as their demands

of wages ,etc., should be conceded,

The court, after fully considering all the proof, finds that the statements of the complaint to the effect that the employes were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service are not supported, irrespective of the question whether the men or the committee of brotherhood representing them first suggested the increase of wages and change of rules, the employes themselves at and for a long time prior to the filing of the bill of complaint were dissatisfied with their wages and conditions of service, and a real difference of opinion existed between the railroad and a large majority of its employes, members of the brotherhoods, with respect to their wages and that the defendants as officer and committees of the brotherhoods were fully authorized both by reason of their official relation to their members and also by direct written authority to represent them in the effort to secure higher wages and change conditions of service and the proposed strike instead of being officially ordered by defendants was a result of the vote of the employes acting without coercion and directly authorzing the same. court further finds after a full examination of the evidence that the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the inter-State commerce of the United States or the mail service of the United States, is not sustained.

### Injured in Wreck.

Montgomery, Special.-Southbound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville Railway, which left Montgomery Tuesday night, was wrecked near Sporta, 85 miles south of here early Wednesday. Two passengers, an invalld woman and a man, whose names cannot be learned, were injured. The entire train left the track and the Pullman and day coaches were badly smashed. It is said that the wreck was caused by misplaced rails, supposed to be the work of vandals. ~· ,--

### Crew Rescued.

Cape Henry, Va., Special .- The three masted schooner Benjamin Russell, Capt. Cranmer, with lumber Bogue Inlet, N. C., for New Haven, Conn., went ashore Sunday; one mile south of Creed's Hill life-saving station. Her crew of five men were taken off in breeches buoy. Her deck load will be taken off.

## Offers \$50,000.

Boston, Special-The Congregational Educational Scelety received from Dr. Persons, of Chicago, that he had made an offer of \$50,000 as a gift to Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., provided the college shall raise \$150,-000 additional. Rollins College 1; alded by the Con regutional Education

Society.